Amendments to the Specification

The paragraph starting at page 1, line 13 and ending at page 2, line 9 has been amended as follows.

Printing apparatuses are different in operational ~~parameter~~ parameters, for example, paper size (largest size of printing paper usable with apparatus), color in which an image is printed (monochromatic, color, etc.), processible image data format, optimal operational mode, etc.[[).]] Therefore, unless a printing command sent from an information processing apparatus to a printing apparatus is compatible in format with the printing apparatus, the printing apparatus cannot properly perform. In other words, an information processing apparatus must be capable of identifying in advance the type of the printing apparatus to which a printing command is going to be sent. In the case of a printing system comprising the combination of a printing apparatus of the PnP (Plug and Play) type, and an information processing apparatus, the printing apparatus and information processing apparatus are enabled to communicate with each other in order to enable the information processing apparatus to automatically identify the type of the printing apparatus, so that a printing command (printing data) compatible with the printing apparatus will be sent to the printing apparatus.

The paragraph starting at page 4, line 3 and ending at line 11 has been amended as follows.

In the case of a printer design such as the ~~above described~~ above-described one in which an information processing apparatus identifies the printing apparatus connected thereto, and carries out necessary setup operations, there will be no problem as long as a printing apparatus connected to an information processing apparatus is such a printing apparatus that is not changeable in type (specifications) and possesses its specifications (apparatus type identification data).

The paragraph starting at page 10, line 21 and ending at line 23 has been amended as follows.

Hereinafter, the preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the appended drawings.

The paragraph starting at page 19, line 27 and ending at page 20, line 18 has been amended as follows.

Lastly, in Step S207, the CPU obtains the apparatus setup data from the apparatus setup data storage portion 1022, based on the obtained apparatus type ID.

Obviously, when the obtained apparatus type ID is the dye ink printer ID, the obtained apparatus setup data are the data for setting up the printer 1000 so that the printer 1000 will properly operate as a dye ink printer, whereas when the obtained apparatus type ID is the pigment ink printer ID, the obtained apparatus setup data are the data for setting up the printer 1000 so that the printer 1000 will properly operate as a pigment ink printer. Then, when the obtained apparatus type ID is the dye ink printer ID, the ~~CPP~~ CPU sets up the printer 1000 as a dye ink printer, using the obtained apparatus setup data, and starts it up, whereas when the obtained apparatus type ID is the pigment ink printer ID, the ~~CPP~~ CPU sets up the printer 1000 as a pigment ink printer, using the obtained apparatus setup data, and starts it up.

The paragraph starting at page 32, line 1 and ending at line 19 has been amended as follows.

Next, the CPU 1010 obtains, in Step S510, the apparatus type ID having been obtained from the printing head 1050 and ink container 1080 and stored in the temporary storage portion 1032 for printer type ID, and advances to Step S511, in which it determines whether or not the apparatus type ID obtained from the printing head 1050 matches the apparatus type ID obtained from the ink container 1080. If the apparatus type ID from the recording head 1050 matches the apparatus type ID from the ink container 1080, that is, both are of the dye ink type, or the pigment type, the CPU 1010 determines

that the printing head 1050 and ink container 1080 match with each other, whereas if the combination of the apparatus type ID from the recording head 1050 and the apparatus type ID from the ink container 1080 is not the ~~above described~~ above-described combination, the CPU 1010 determines that the printing head 1050 and ink container 1080 do not match with each other.

The paragraph starting at page 42, line 5 and ending at line 16 has been amended as follows.

As the printer 1000 is turned on by a user, the sequence is started. In Step S701, the various processes for initializing the printer 1000 are carried out by the CPU 1010 of the printer 1000. In Step S701, only the processes necessary to identify the apparatus type are started up. The processes necessary to identify the apparatus type include the process for obtaining the apparatus type ID from the ink container 1080, the process for controlling the printer status, and the process for displaying a control panel, as a user I/F, on the monitor of the printer 1000.

The paragraph starting at page 48, line 18 and ending at page 49, line 7 has been amended as follows.

Regarding the ~~above described~~ <u>above-described</u> fifth and sixth embodiments, the sequence may be modified so that the apparatus type is identified after the matching of the printing head and ink to be used. In the case of a printer structured so that a plurality of ink containers are mountable therein, the apparatus type is desired to be identified after all the printing heads are matched with correct ink containers. Although in the preceding embodiments, the ink container 1080 provided with the ROM 1081 is used as the means for selecting the apparatus type, other means may be used as long as they allow a user to select the apparatus type which the printer 1000 is to be operated as, before starting the actual printing process. For example, a removably mountable printing head may be used, or the printer 1000 may be provided with ~~a~~ <u>an</u> apparatus type selection switch.